1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

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workers were organized into 114 mobile teams; 22 per cent were doctors with Chinese medical training. Some 270,000 people received treatment, according to the same report, and 79 per cent of these treatments were administered without charge.[24] However, no attempt has been made to show what groups constituted the 21 per cent who had to pay for medical treatment during the disaster.

VII. CONCLUSION

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In Central-South China, infanticide still exists in certain areas. It is a serious matter and helps to suggest the complexity of the social problems and the uneven progress achieved in the different regions and communities in Communist China. In four counties of southeastern Kwangtung Province, 1,882 cases of infanticide were reported in 1950-51.[25] According to the record of two orphanages in Chanchiang (Kwangchowan), 14,193 female foundlings were taken in during the period 1935-1951.[26] The Communists blamed the situation on existing social patterns of inequality between the sexes, superstition, the decadent feudal system, and "feudalistic ideas" on marriage.

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Although schistosoma japonicum is most serious in East China, the Central-South Region is also effected by this peculiar disease, particularly in the area along the Yangtze River in Hupeh Province. The Communists have attempted to fight schistosomiasis, but a cure has not yet been found.

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24. Ibid.
25. Yangtze Daily, Aug. 6, 1952, p. 3.
26. South China Daily, Aug. 28, 1952, p. 3.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Warefare in Korea began in 1950. Both the Suppression of Counterrevolutionaries Movement and the Resist-America-Aid-Korea Movement were in progress early in 1951. To justify the taking over of all foreign-subsidized cultural and philanthropic organizations, propaganda of the most glaring kind was printed in the newspapers.[40] In Central-South China, the focus of such propaganda was the Immaculate Conception Orphanage in Canton. This orphanage, established 18 years before, was supported by the Catholic churches of Canada and supervised by five nuns. One of its objectives was to counteract the practice of female infanticide in that area; all of the children in the orphanage were female and most had been abandoned by their parents. The Communist papers asserted that 94 per cent of the orphans had died as a result of neglect or the inhuman ways of the nuns. It was claimed that 2, 251 infants were received by the orphanage from the time of the "liberation" in October 1949 to 1952, and the number of deaths in the same period was 2, 116. When the Communists assumed control of the orphanage, according to the same report, they found 33 girls ranging from 5 to 18 years of age and 60 babies of less than a year, of which 40 were sick.[41] The five nuns were arrested and the orphanage was turned over to the People's Relief Administration of China. In the province of Kwangtung, the Communists assumed control of 27 foundling homes and orphanages and claimed to have delivered 983 children from the "cruelty of the imperialists."[42]

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40. People's Daily, April 18, 1951, p. 5
41. South China Daily, Feb. 27, pp. 1, 3.
42. Ibid., May 31, 1952, p. 3.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

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One American-supported orphanage in Wuchang was accused of killing 16,000 Chinese children in the twenty-three years of its existence. The total number of relief organizations in China receiving foreign subsidy (largely from the United States) which were taken over by the Communists in 1951 was 246, with a total of 18,000 inmates. Of the organizations, 159 were designated as child welfare organizations.[43]

VI. AID TO FAMILIES OF "MARTYRS" AND SERVICEMEN

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In Communist China, aid to the families of "martyrs" and servicemen has been given serious attention. Concern for the welfare of armed forces' members and families was specified in Article 25 of the Common Program, one of the earliest documents adopted by the Peking regime. It states: "Dependents of those who have given their lives for the revolution and of members of the revolutionary forces who are in need shall receive preferential treatment from the state and from society. The People's Government shall make appropriate arrangements for disabled or retired servicemen who have participated in revolutionary war, providing them with the means of livelihood or occupation."[44] However, the nation-wide campaign did not begin until late 1950, which indicates that the activity was probably the result of the warfare in Korea.[45] On December 11, 1950, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Peking regime promulgated five sets of regulations relating to compensation for dependents of servicemen. These were provisional regulations governing preferential treatment of families of revolutionary "martyrs" →

43. Yangtze Daily, Sept. 28, 1952, p. 4.

44. The Important Documents of the First Plenary Session of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Peking, Foreign Languages Press, 1949, p. 10.

45. Relief Work Under the Chinese Communists, p. 18.